

FREE

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TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

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February 1983

NO MORE TOXICS IN IRONBOUND

Public Hearing
March 2
See P. 1



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Residents Agree To Take Action!

"They have no right to turn our neighborhood into a toxic dumping ground. These facilities are too dangerous. We've had 2 major explosions in 4 months, and that's two too many."

The speaker was Bob Cartwright, one of more than 100 Ironbound residents who attended the January 25 meeting of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes.

The Committee invited Harris Gould, a local lawyer, to explain what people should do to make sure that Texaco pays for the damages caused by its recent explosion. Mr. Gould explained that Texaco could offer a small settlement that might not be enough to pay for the damage suffered by homeowners and small businessmen. If problems develop, residents should contact a lawyer to make sure they receive a just settlement.

The rest of the meeting was spent discussing ways to stop new toxic waste facilities from coming to Ironbound. People agreed to go together to a public hearing about siting regulations (criteria) on March 2, 1983 at 7:00 P.M. in Lyndhurst.

"So far, the siting regulations ignore the health and safety of people like us. We've got to make sure that they know we're going to stand up and not take the dirt they're trying to shove down our throats," said Bob Cartwright.

The siting criteria currently do not consider how many people would be hurt by an accident. Ironbound residents told the NJDEP six months ago that the siting criteria were not strong enough to protect people's health, but they were ignored. The new regulations are even weaker.

Opinion

The County Should Start Telling The Truth

In a recently published letter in the Star-Ledger (Feb. 14, 1983), Mr. Theodore Pytlar, Solid Waste Manager for the Essex County Government, falsely accused Rev. David Burgess of making inaccurate statements about the county's proposed huge garbage incinerator to be located in the Ironbound section of Newark. Mr. Pytlar's defense of the garbage incinerator disregards years of scientific analysis of incineration and the waste disposal

problem in general. He casually exaggerates the technical capabilities of the proposed incinerator showing little concern for the required objective analysis of a complicated issue.

Mr. Pytlar claims that his approach to the solid waste problem, massive long-term dependence on incineration and a little recycling, will "drastically reduce our need for landfills." This is simply not true. Essex County will remain dependent on landfill space for the next 30 years if his approach is implemented. Between 10-20% of the county's wastes will be sent directly to a landfill, and an additional 30-40% of the county's wastes will be converted to bottom ash and flyash, through burning, and must also be taken to a landfill. Incinerator ash has been declared to be a hazardous waste by the California Department of Health Services. In order to protect groundwater supplies, it must be taken to a special hazardous waste disposal site which is more expensive than an ordinary landfill. While New Jersey has not yet decided on regulations regarding the ash disposal, in the past the state has followed California's lead on numerous legal issues. It is clear that the ash disposal problem poses certain financial and significant environmental dangers. In any case, the incinerator will not solve the problem of siting and operating landfills.

When looked upon closely, Mr. Pytlar's assurances concerning the control of air pollution fall like a house of cards. For

Health studies show that people in Ironbound are forced to breathe air contaminated by much higher levels of toxic chemicals than people in other areas of New Jersey. The result is that cancer and many other health problems are worse in this neighborhood and the chemicals are showing up in people's blood.

"I think they're protecting the areas where rich people live, and trying to make us suffer more instead," said Mr. Cartwright.

In addition to toxic air pollution, Ironbound residents would be exposed to the dangers of accidents, fires and explosions. Speedy evacuation of the population is much more difficult in areas that are more densely populated. It is also more difficult when people are older, disabled or are not very familiar with speaking English. Because of this, it is safer to locate toxic waste facilities in areas where fewer people live.

"I find the situation amazing. We've presented scientific studies and a lot of other facts and suggestions and they just ignore us," said Arnold Cohen. "They have the legal responsibility of protecting our safety and health but they're not doing it."

No public hearing about the siting criteria will be held in Ironbound even though this neighborhood has become the prime site for toxic wastes. The nearest hearing will be in Lyndhurst where no facilities are being proposed.

The Committee's next meeting is Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 7:30 P.M. at St. Stephen's Church on the corner of Wilson Ave. & Ferry St. All Ironbound residents are invited to come.



Pictured above are Assemblymen Raymond Lesniak (left) and Joseph Doria (right). Assemblyman Lesniak's bill, A-3019, would protect people in densely populated areas from the dangers of importing millions of gallons of the most toxic chemicals into the area and storing them on land, before loading them onto ships to be taken out to sea and burned. Please call or write the following officials to express your support for this bill:

Assemblyman Eugene Thompson
1180 Raymond Blvd, Suite 1438
Newark, N.J. 07102
624-1657

Senator Wynona Lipman
50 Park Place, Suite 938
Newark, N.J. 07102
622-0007

Governor Thomas Kean
State House
Trenton, N.J. 08608

Another Toxic Site

Another toxic waste facility is being planned for Ironbound.

"It's been less than 2 months since the big Texaco explosion and fire, and yet, another company now wants to bring 3 million gallons of contaminated oil a year into our area," said Arnold Cohen of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes. The facility would store more than 200,000 gallons of hazardous wastes in 14 tanks.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection is disregarding the Hazardous Waste Siting Act (S-1300), and is, instead, rushing approval of the facility. Regulations regarding where toxic waste plants should not be placed have not been approved. Other parts of the law are also being ignored. "We try to teach our children respect for the law, but when a large corporation wants to ignore the law, the government lets them do it," said Mr. Cohen.

"It seems like they want to bring all of the state's toxic wastes to Ironbound. This is the fourth proposed facility, and all of them are being put in our neighborhood," said Bob Cartwright. The other toxic waste facilities being proposed for Ironbound include: At Sea, SCA, and Mc Kesson.

A public hearing will be held on March 9, at the Newark City Council Chambers at 7:30. For more information or transportation call 344-7210 or 589-4668.



SUBSCRIBE

**PROTECT
IRONBOUND**
Important Meeting
March 2
Wednesday
7:30 P.M.

This meeting will be held in Lyndhurst to decide on siting criteria (rules saying where no toxic waste facilities can be built). We will provide transportation. We will be joined by groups from Perth Amboy, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Bayonne, and other supporters.

No More Toxics!

Call 589-4668 for rides or more information.

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Letters

No To Toxics!

This statement was submitted by Tex Aldredge from the Jersey City Hazardous Waste Task Force after the Texaco explosion:

A hazardous waste facility has no place in an urban area, as there is no way known to man to make a hazardous waste facility 100% environmentally safe. I ask you do you want a hazardous waste facility or healthy children? The choice is yours. If you want healthy children then support the bill introduced in the New Jersey Assembly by Assemblyman Raymond Lezniak of Elizabeth and Assemblyman Joseph Doria Jr. of Bayonne that would ban construction of a hazardous waste facility in a community with a population of 100,000 or more persons. This bill is the first step in banning such facilities in an urban area. As people who regard the preservation of the environment and human life, we need to work to have this bill enacted into law, and additional bills enacted which would completely ban the construction of a hazardous waste facility in any urban area.

Some of the reasons a hazardous waste facility should not be constructed in an urban area are:

1. No facility can be made 100% environmentally safe.
2. That no matter how safe you construct a facility, there is always the factor of human error.
3. That the transportation through the streets of an urban area creates undue hazards to the residents thereof.
4. That the locating of a hazardous waste facility in an urban area would by the fact of the facility's location invite terrorists to extort their demands by threatening to explode the facility if their demands were not met.

In conclusion, I leave you with this thought. Should human life be sacrificed for profits? I say NO!

Tex Aldredge

The County...continued from P.1

example:

1. He claims the incinerator will "destroy any odors and more than 99.9% of all organic chemicals in the garbage." In reality, the destruction of toxic organic chemicals in an incinerator requires physical conditions regarding mixing, particle size, temperature and residence time that the Essex County facility will not meet. Data produced in dozens of scientific studies demonstrates this conclusively.

2. Mr. Pytlar says that the facility's air pollution control devices will remove "any remaining chemicals." The fact is that none of the devices being considered can remove toxic volatile organic chemical gases and that the particulate control devices are not very successful in reducing the concentration of the smallest particles which do the most damage.

3. He claims that the facility's smoke stack "will allow maximum dispersion" of emissions. The fact is that the height of the stack will be limited because it will be located directly under the flight path of low flying aircraft landing at the nearby Newark Airport. A much taller stack could be constructed if the facility were constructed elsewhere, which would increase the dispersion of the air emissions.

4. Contrary to Mr. Pytlar's claims, scientists have found no safe level of exposure to dioxin.

5. New Jersey's hazardous waste manifest system has not stopped the illegal disposal of toxic material and the

And No Again

This is a copy of a letter which was originally sent to our State Senators by the Ironbound Ecumenical Association:

Dear Senator:

I wish to express the concern of the Ironbound Ecumenical Association as regarding the possible construction of the At Sea Toxic Waste Storage Facility proposed for our community. Our association is comprised of clergy and representatives from Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox churches in the Ironbound section of Newark, New Jersey.

The I.E.A. was organized one year ago as a church/community group whose purpose is to work for renewing the quality of life in Ironbound and the City of Newark as a whole.

Our first consideration was the toxic waste problem in the Ironbound. After thorough consideration the IEA voted unanimously to oppose both the At Sea facility and another project, the SCA Company Toxic Waste Incinerator.

The statistics are in and they are not pleasant. Our environment is polluted, health problems among children and adult deaths from cancer are far above the state and national average. Toxic waste storage and processing plants should never be built in such a densely populated area as



Ironbound and vicinity.

The Ironbound Ecumenical Association supports the present legislation proposed by Raymond Lesniak, Assembly Bill 3109, preventing any toxic waste facility to be constructed in any heavily populated area, like Ironbound. The Ironbound Ecumenical Association trusts that you will join Mr. Lesniak and the other elected officials in passing positively on this legislation.

We speak of life and the quality of that life as given to us by God's blessings. Shall we work to keep it whole or destroy it? Hopefully, we shall work together to keep it safe. Please help us to save our people.

Yours in Christ,

Jon Dolberg, Elder

Wolff Memorial Church

And Again

Dear Editor:

New Jersey, past and present, has been known as the Garden State. This title will soon reach the threshold of oblivion if At Sea Incineration is allowed to build this \$200 million terminal in Port Newark.

Former Senator Frank Dodd, chairman of the siting commission said he would urge Governor Kean to veto the Lesniak proposal to stop At Sea should it be approved by the legislature. Mr. Dodd openly stated, "It's the same old story - don't put it in my backyard." Is Mr. Dodd saying, "Your yard is suitable, but keep away from mine?"

I repeat, At Sea should not be allowed to build this facility. The reasons are twofold: Why should New Jersey be turned into a grave yard for toxic waste in particular and garbage in general?

Further, why should we accept a promissory note saying accidents will not happen when they (accidents) have been happening all around us?

E.H. Irwin, Senior
Hyatt Court, Newark

county has no workable plan to prevent the mixing of these chemicals with ordinary garbage. Moreover, loopholes in current laws exempt "small generators" who can legally dispose of large quantities of toxic chemicals along with ordinary garbage. Rhetoric is no substitute for the protection of our health.

Regardless of Mr. Pytlar's claims, Ironbound is a residential neighborhood and the areas of maximum pollution concentration will include this section of Newark. In addition, his statements about garbage truck routes ignore the fact that city streets must be used to get from the N.J. Turnpike and Rt. 1&9 to the incinerator site. Many of the trucks will also use other neighborhood streets to get to the facility.

The Essex County government has been less than honest in its description of experiences with garbage incinerators in other places. Every incinerator tested in both Europe and the United States has been shown to be emitting dioxins. Environmentalists and scientists are protesting against incinerators on both continents. Voters in cities and towns in California and Oregon passed referendums three months ago barring the construction of these facilities. Garbage incineration is an experimental technology that has resulted in repeated closings of facilities in this country due to air pollution and other problems.

Finally, Mr. Pytlar seems to be upset that Ironbound residents and Rev. Burgess will not substitute his term "energy recovery facility" in speaking about the garbage incinerator. We will not support Orwellian Newspeak, a la "1984". The county's public relations attempt reminds us of both the Viet Nam era quote "we had to destroy the village in order to save it" and of other more recent statements by General Haig.

Bob Cartwright, from the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, wrote this response to a letter written by an Essex County official about the garbage incinerator:

Astor St. Update

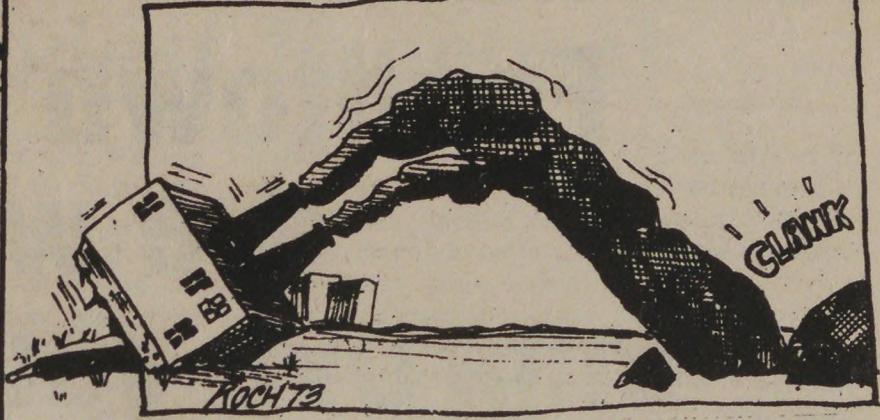
Residents of the Astor St. area are continuing their fight against serious air pollution caused by Steelcraft, a paint company.

On Jan. 25, residents spoke at the pre-Council meeting in City Hall to outline the problem to City Councilmen. Councilman Tucker said that cases like this one show the need for Newark to have its own air monitoring equipment, to be able to monitor these companies on a 24 hour basis. He pointed out that many companies wait to discharge through their smokestacks until after 5 p.m. Councilman Martinez asked for a bi-monthly report from the Astor St. residents so the Council can keep on top of what is being done to eliminate the odors.

The State Department of Environmental Protection has ordered changes in the type of paint and the equipment which Steelcraft uses. These changes must take place by July 18.

In the meantime, the problems continue. People in the area have complained of illness due to the odors. The City of Newark will be taking Steelcraft to court on these complaints on March 2.

Astor St. residents are determined to get this air pollution stopped.



Resistol Hats - An Update

On December 20, 1982, five days after **Residents for a Healthier Ironbound** appeared at the City Council with plastic bags filled with polluted air from their neighborhood, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued 2 orders to Resistol SHats ordering them to correct air pollution violations. The DEP asked Resistol to submit a "remedial program" to show how they were going to eliminate the problems. According to DEP officials, this was never done, because Resistol Hats claimed there were no problems to correct.

However, on Jan. 14, residents again noticed sickening smells in their neighborhood. When they called to complain no one answered.

Two weeks later, on Feb. 2, residents again noticed sickening smells. This time the City's Air Pollution Control Supervisor was notified. According to one resident, "As soon as he got the complaint, he called the company to find out if there were any problems. He was satisfied when Resistol said there were no problems. He didn't send an inspector until 6 days later. What kind of protection is that?"

On the same day, the DEP was notified, and they sent an inspector immediately. He noticed an odor, and wrote up a violation. A week later, the DEP issued an order to Resistol Hats to get proper permits for their operation. According to a DEP official, some of the ovens and cooling ovens where the furs are heated and treated may need air pollution controls to correct problems of odors and fur particle emissions.

Residents learned that this process of issuing permits and deciding whether equipment needs air pollution controls will be conducted **behind closed doors**.

Residents for a Healthier Ironbound has had success in the last 3 months in getting both the City and the State to take some action to correct the problems at Resistol Hats that are causing health problems for people. This

has been the result of collective effort by all concerned residents of this neighborhood. During this 3 month period, Resistol Hats has not once submitted to either the City Code Enforcement Department or the DEP a written explanation of what steps they have taken to correct air pollution problems in their plant. This leads residents to believe that when there are no odors, it's because Resistol is at low production, and that once the warmer weather comes, the problems will come back much more frequently.

Only the continued pressure by neighborhood residents has forced the City and State to take action. People have made telephone calls to complain whenever odors are present and have continued to appear in numbers at City Council, the DEP, and Code Enforcement offices. Without more community pressure, the City Code Enforcement Department may claim that the problems have been corrected even though they remain. "Neighbors must continue to stay involved, otherwise even the violations that have been issued will amount to nothing, because agreements will get made behind closed doors that will not necessarily solve the problems that have so seriously affected our lives," said a Committee member.

People can complain about the air pollution problems by calling:
Code Enforcement at 733-6471
Air Pollution at 733-6505
DEP, Newark at 648-2075
Councilman Martinez at 733-3665

The Residents for a Healthier Ironbound will continue to meet and plan action to eliminate the problems at Resistol Hats. For more information, call Betty Cifrodella, 465-9542 or Dorothea Volz, 589-8492.

Note: The group has learned that another chemical company - Anhydrides and Chemicals Inc., wants to locate nearby at Amsterdam and Margarita Streets.

What You Can Do:

Here are the names, phone numbers and addresses for some of the people who should know about the problems Ironbound residents are having with toxic wastes in their neighborhood:

Call to tell them that Ironbound residents don't want Foremost-McKesson to reopen their chemical waste disposal facility in Newark. There was already one explosion at the site, that killed one person and injured others. We don't want any more accidents.

*Jerry Burke, Attorney
NJDEP
(609)633-7288*

Call to urge them to take action immediately to remove the 2000 or more barrels of toxic waste stored at Scientific Chemical Processing, 411 Wilson Ave.

*George Smadja
NJDEP
(609)292-5560*
*Dave Reiger, Attorney
NJDEP
(609)292-1548*

mail to them: Solid Waste Administration
32 East Hanover St.
Trenton, N.J. 08608

Call these numbers if you have any complaints about air pollution in your neighborhood.

*Kevin Krause, Director
Air Pollution Control, City of Newark
733-6507*

*Andy Barra, Field Office
N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection
648-2075*

*Environmental Hot Line in Trenton
(609)292-7172*

For more information call the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes, 589-4668. Please make one or more of these calls, or write letters. Together we can make Ironbound a better place to live!

Vacant Lot Available

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Call Johnny at 344-9446.

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**Lafayette Street
Newark, N.J.**

March 8
is International Women's Day



Time To Choose

by Joe Carny

The time has come for America to make a choice. Do we trade lives for weapons, food for the poor for bullets and missiles to kill more poor people?

Over one and a half trillion dollars (\$1,600,000,000,000) for the next five years just to keep the Pentagon happy. Forget the lowly taxpayer who will have to pay for this buildup that will never be stopped unless an effort is made right now.

The 98 million workers will bear the greatest tax burden of all time. Each worker's share could be as much as \$2500 to \$3000 each year not counting the interest or the deficit. Just for the defense budget.

All the talk about cutting taxes will have to be delayed to provide the 300 billion dollars (\$300,000,000,000) down payment the first year.

Is this where you want your money to go? To defense jobs that create the least cut in the unemployment of the nation, or to production of material that will help bring prices down because of enough of a supply to fill the demand and help the economy grow at the grass roots level, not just in a very specialized field.

How can 98 million workers carry such a load on their backs, paying \$15,000 to \$16,000 per year just to keep the military armament program advancing at an unheard of pace? How much better it would be to create work in industry, on farms, police protection, sufficient fire fighters to do a good job, and millions of other jobs to insure a happy and peaceful life for the less fortunate.

It's time that the munitions makers started biting their own bullets and allowing the American people a chance to improve their diets. From biting the bullet to eating a modest, healthful meal full of nutrition, to build a stronger, happier generation of people in the near and distant future.

Jobs With Peace is the answer to all the problems - recession, inflation, unemployment, lack of construction, neglect of transportation, roads, decent housing, bankruptcy in businesses, in farming, closing of hospitals and numerous other difficulties in our society today. Every dollar taken from the defense budget will open the door to prosperity if enough of a cut is made and used mainly to create job after job after job. This will pump more money to every part of the economy.

So back the **Jobs With Peace** movement and get involved with it by joining with your friends and neighbors to participate in **Jobs With Peace Week, April 10 to 16**. Dates for rallies, conferences, and other activities will be published in the newspaper at a future date. Call 344-7210 for more information.

A Modest Proposal

President Reagan in his Christmas message Dec. 24 said that to help the unemployed, "I suggest the whole business community...take a look and see if they could hire just one person; it would be interesting to see how much we could reduce the unemployment rolls."

Let's consider this: Until now, the only method put forward across the length and breadth of this country for creating employment has been the discredited Hoover theory of "trickle down," meaning the allocation of huge subsidies (welfare) to huge businesses in the hope they would build larger plants or open new ones and somehow create jobs.

We now know from experience what they've done with the money we desperate citizens and government have given them. They've been busy buying each other up in the greatest Wall Street spree in history. They've been closing factories like Singer's in Elizabeth and taking our subsidies and going to Korea and other low-wage countries and setting up factories (which we're desperate for) that create no jobs for American workers.

Now that the President has realized his plans have failed to create employment, but have achieved the opposite, massive unemployment, he pleads with the corporations, "why don't you each hire just one more?" Well, let's really examine that idea. Obviously, if Singer's rehires one worker after laying off thousands, that idea really won't help, will it? If General Motors rehires one more worker after laying off thousands, that won't help much either will it?

But suppose we take the idea and work on it. Suppose, instead of begging businesses to hire one person each, we, the scared employed, the unemployed, the families, the communities, unions, our council people, our congress people, and our mayors demand that a state of emergency be declared and that emergency legislation be passed stating that the legal work week be reduced by 10 percent effective immediately with no reduction in pay for employed workers.

What would be the result? since the huge layoffs in this country during the past few years have eliminated waste in productive

plants, offices, etc., such a reduction in time worked will lead to a reduction in production, which will of necessity require the immediate addition of approximately 10 percent more workers.

Let's do some simple arithmetic. There are 99 million people employed. A work reduction of 10% from these employed would require approximately the same increase in employment to make up for the production required. That 10% would amount to 9 million people being needed. Compare that with the pitiful little increase voted by Congress just before it adjourned. They increased the gasoline tax by 5¢ a gallon to repair roads and estimate it will increase employment by 300,000.

Then what's wrong with this idea of a 10% increase in employment? One thing: Big business may not like it. We are a democracy. Can we afford to permit life and death decisions affecting the economic survival of our country to be made undemocratically only in corporate board rooms? For the coming year, a war budget has been allocated amounting to more than \$200 billion, while the country is at peace (4 times the budget we had during the Vietnam War).

Since we are in a real war for economic survival, should we not demand that our Congress reconsider how to use those huge funds and use portions of them which may be needed to assist the country and to reorient its working hours, spread the work and to put 9 million Americans back to work?

What's wrong with that? Nine million people working at an average salary of \$15,000 means \$150 billion going back into the economy to buy food, clothing, cars, houses, etc., and to stimulate healthy consumer demand that can lay the base for a sounder economy.

Is it worth a try? Let's ask our newspapers, radio stations, TV stations, city councils, Congress, and schools to open a discussion about it. It's not too late to avert a 1929 type crash.

Happy employed 1983 to all!

Jack Greenspan
Coalition for United Elizabeth

Card Party
St. Benedict's Church
Auditorium

Sat., March 12, 7:00 P.M.

\$3.00 ticket, includes
coffee & cake

Jobs With Peace

On Dec. 14, 53 representatives of the House of Representatives introduced a **Jobs With Peace** resolution.

The resolution states that "more money should be made available for jobs and programs in education, transportation, housing, health care, human services, and other socially productive industries, by significantly reducing the amount of our tax dollars spent on nuclear weapons, foreign military intervention, and wasteful military programs."

The resolution was initiated in response to the overwhelming success of **Jobs With Peace** voter referenda which were supported by 67% of the voters in over 50 cities and towns last November.

Music & Dance Classes Begin!

The Newark Community School of the Arts has joined with the Ironbound Community Corporation to offer low cost music lessons and dance instruction in Ironbound. Classes in piano, guitar, violin, drums, voice and dance are taught by professional staff members and are open to residents of all ages. A few scholarships are available.

The Newark School of the Arts was founded in 1968 by two Newark school teachers to bring arts instruction opportunities to the community. The School offers music, dance, drama, and visual arts instruction to 1500 students annually.

The Ironbound music and dance classes are held each Saturday at the Ironbound Children's Center, 317 Elm Street. The hours are from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM. If you are interested, you can call the Newark School of the Arts at 642-0133 or Diane Davis, Ironbound Director, at 668-0262. You can also get more information by visiting the Center on any Saturday.



Groups Against Vacancy Decontrol Law

The Metro Team of the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, the Ironbound Ecumenical Association, and the Ironbound Community Corporation have all passed resolutions against a vacancy decontrol law in Newark.

Vacancy decontrol means that when a tenant moves out the landlord can raise the rent as high as he or she wants - no limit. In towns which have vacancy decontrol, rents have doubled. Tenants have been forced to move because the landlords want to raise rents.

Big landlords have been saying that they are losing so much money that they can't operate their buildings. If landlords are really losing money then can go to the Rent Control Board, present their books and financial records, and get an increase. But in a year, less than 1% of the landlords did this.

The big landlords have national and statewide organizations. They hire consultants to lobby with local officials to pass the laws they want. For example, Peter Smith, who works as the Irvington tax assessor, has worked for a New Jersey landlord group, the Apartment House Council. Mr. Smith spoke to members of the Newark City Council in favor of vacancy decontrol saying that it caused no problems for tenants in Irvington.

But John Donahue from the Irvington Tenants Organization tells a different story. He says vacancy decontrol has resulted in harassment of tenants by landlords trying to get them to move. In Caldwell, where vacancy decontrol passed, rents doubled.

Big landlords are making a profit but they want more money so they are doing whatever they can - on a national, state, and local level - to weaken or destroy rent control. They say that rent control causes abandoned buildings. The truth is that many buildings in Newark were abandoned before rent control ever passed in 1973. Other cities the size of Newark, which do not have rent control, have abandoned buildings. The fact is that income from rent may not be the reason why a landlord purchased a building. He may be using it for a tax write off. In that case, the income he collects from rent is only a tiny part of his profit, and he may have no interest in keeping the building up or continuing to collect rents. If the City then forecloses on the building, the same landlord who let the building run down, can go to an auction and, using the name of a different real estate company, bid on the building and get it back again. In fact,

the City is now talking about rewarding those landlords who abandoned buildings by "selling" the buildings back to them for \$1.00. At the same time, tenant groups like the 30 Walnut St. Tenant Association, who have been managing their building successfully for years and would like to get ownership, have not had cooperation from the City in trying to get their building.

The City now has a Committee, made up of Councilpersons Payne, Rice, Branch & Villani, landlords and tenant representatives, to "study" vacancy decontrol.

The **Coalition To Save Rent Control** is working to stop vacancy decontrol in Newark, and to keep rents low. "We are interested in speaking to any group - home, church, school, or tenants association - about this, and getting more groups to pass resolutions against vacancy decontrol," said a spokesperson for the group. "It's time for the City Council to hear from tenants in this City. Enough is enough!"

For more information, call Richard, at the Newark Coalition for Neighborhoods, 643-7711.

Freeze Prices - Not People!

National Peoples' Action (NPA), a nationwide coalition of community and consumer groups, has begun a campaign against the decontrol of natural gas prices. Gas is scheduled to be decontrolled in 1985. This will mean that prices will skyrocket. In January, NPA held a meeting of 300 people in Chicago to protest rising gas prices and stop decontrol. In response to the pressure, Representative Cardiss Collins, from Illinois, introduced a bill to stop gas decontrol in Congress.

Natural gas prices have risen 700% in the last 10 years. While prices continue to rise, the economic crisis in our country gets worse. Currently there are 12 million people unemployed. 300,000 households had their heat shut off in 1982, and millions of others cannot afford to pay their bills.

NPA is collecting ballots to show whether you want to **Freeze Prices** or **Freeze People**. Ballots are available at 95 Fleming Ave.

Coming Soon: Decision On Bathhouse

Even in these cold wintry months, the Committee to Open Wilson Avenue Pool is still working to get the City to repair and re-open the pool for public use.

After many successful community actions - wet-down, petition drive, building tour - the City is now deciding whether or not to include the money to repair the pool in Newark's 1983 capital budget. The Mayor will submit the capital budget plan to the City Council. The Council will then hold a public hearing and must approve the budget by April 1.

A City official told the Committee that the money to repair the pool will probably be included in the budget. The Committee welcomed the news but plans to keep up the pressure until the final decision is made, and the repair money is definite. The Committee, made up of community residents, Church and business representatives, is planning to meet with Elton Hill, the City's Business Administrator, to discuss the issue.

The group is still collecting signatures on petitions to get the pool fixed up for public use. If you want to help, call 344-7208.



Sergio's Pizzeria
136 Fleming Ave.
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Airlines Get Around The Law

New local noise regulations have been put into effect by Port Authority to limit the noise level of planes flying into the Airport. The new regulations say that 75% of an airline's 4 engine planes must meet certain noise standards. The airlines can put special equipment on their planes, or build new planes.

The new regulations do not solve the noise problem. They are just one small step toward quieter skies. But even this small step is being fought by the airlines. Already over 23 small airlines have asked for waivers or exemptions from the noise regulations.

On Jan. 25, Port Authority held a hearing about a waiver for Zantop International Airlines. Residents of Elizabeth, Councilman Martinez, and members of the Ironbound Airplane Committee spoke in opposition to giving Zantop a waiver. Community groups in other areas around the airport are also fighting the noise waivers. "The health and well being of the people in the area are at stake," said Senator Carol Berman from Long Island.

Here is some of the testimony presented by the Ironbound Airplane Committee:

The 1983 Interim rule should be strictly enforced for Zantop and all airlines. Of Zantop's current aircraft fleet of 51 planes, only their 6 DC 8's are noisy aircraft. To change these planes or stop them flying at night does not appear to present an economic hardship. Zantop should open up its books to scrutiny by accountants representing the public, if they claim this.



Otherwise, it is just more economic blackmail by corporations to continue to destroy our health. Since we live under the flight path of planes landing at Newark Airport, we can assure you that quieter planes do make a major difference in the quality of our lives and should be aggressively promoted.

In addition, the Port Authority should be strictly enforcing its **current** noise abatement regulation. There is a Meadowlands approach which pilots are **not** following on incoming flights that would take them away from the Ironbound neighborhood. Pilots are also violating Flight Book rules on departing flights by flying over Ironbound. These flight rules should also be strictly enforced. This would have the effect of reducing the noise in our neighborhood.

Airplane noise is causing our school children to lose 5 hours of classroom instruction a week. It's disrupting our lives, and according to international studies, is probably causing us early death. The noise problem at Newark Airport, the 4th worst in the nation based on the number of people affected by noise, will only get worse unless immediate steps are taken. Butler Aviation is opening a major cargo plane facility and Terminal C will be opening for international flights. Now is the time to take strong steps to alleviate the noise problem.

No waivers from Port Authority's aircraft noise restrictions should be given and current noise abatement rules should be **strictly enforced**. Further, Port Authority should be aggressively looking to implement other preventive measures to protect our health, such as a complete ban on all night flights.

Yours for quieter skies,

The Ironbound Airplane Committee



Volunteers: (back row, left to right) Luis Fields, Phillip Sweeper, Clifford Reynolds, Chester McCray; (front) Dot Johnson, Margaret Busch, Robert Corum & Bertha McCray.

People Who Make Good Things Happen!

The Ironbound Community Corporation runs successful programs for senior citizens, adult education, health screening for children, a referral office, and a daycare center, and elementary school run by parents. A big part of the success of these programs is the time and energy given by Ironbound residents who volunteer to help out, in one way or another.

In the next few issues of Ironbound Voices we will be highlighting some of those people who give their time and energy with each of our programs - the people who make good things happen!

Each morning for the last 2 years, Mr. Luis Fields, the driver, picks up Dottie Johnson, from the Ironbound Senior Citizen Program, to drive to Clifford Street to get the hot meals. The meals are for senior citizens who are unable to prepare meals for themselves because they are too sick or disabled.

First stop, some homes on Marne, Komorn, and other streets. Dottie brings the hot meals to each person's door. Then, on to Hyatt Court, where Mr. Phillip Sweeper and Mr. Clifford Reynolds take turns opening up the Golden Age Room to meet them and help take the meals to each person.

On to the last stop! FDR Homes, where Bertha and Chester McCray and Margaret Busch make sure the meals get distributed.

Rain, snow, cold or sunshine - nothing stops these dedicated folks!

As the program grew, so did the number of volunteers: other people who have given their time and energy include Mr. Fenner and Mr. Strickland, from Hyatt Court, Mr.

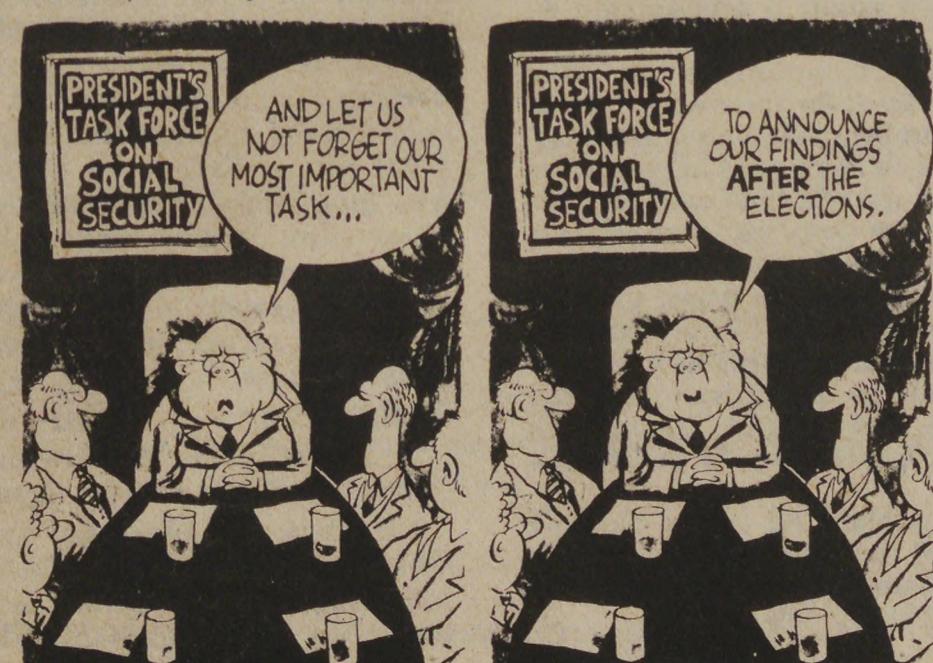
Robert Corum, and our new driver, Minerva Bynum, from FDR.

The **Meals on Wheels Program** started because senior groups at FDR and Hyatt Court began meeting and talking in 1979 about what was needed in the community. They realized that many people needed hot meals, and they decided to make it happen. Reddi Shoulders, President of Hyatt Court's senior group, and Mrs. Corinne Williams, past President at FDR, were part of those early discussions. The senior groups still contribute the use of their meeting rooms as drop off points for the hot meals.

There are many things people in the neighborhood still need. The **Meals on Wheels Program** is a good example of what people can accomplish when they get together and work together!

On The Go

In 1980, the Ironbound Community Corporation began organizing trips for senior citizens during the summer months. Each month a busload of seniors from Hyatt Court, FDR, Aspen-Riverpark, and the streets in between went off to Atlantic City to hit the casinos, or Radio City to see a show, or a movie, or a restaurant. These trips would not have happened without help from volunteers. Key people who gave lots of their time and energy to this project are Lady T. Banks from Pennington Court, Mae Horvath from Fleming Avenue, and Bertha and Chester McCray from Hyatt Court.



O Povo Reage!

"Ninguém tem o direito de converter o nosso bairro numa lixeira para produtos tóxicos. Estas facilidades são demasiado perigosas. Nós tivemos 2 explosões enormes em 4 meses, e duas são demais."

O orador foi Bob Cartwright, um dos mais de 100 residentes do Ironbound que esteve presente na reunião do Comité do Ironbound Contra Lixo Tóxico, a 25 de Janeiro.

O Comité convidou Harris Gould, um advogado local, para explicar o que o povo podia fazer para que a Texaco pagasse os prejuízos causados pela sua explosão recente.

O resto da reunião passou-se a discutir as maneiras de manter as novas lixeiras tóxicas fora do Ironbound. O povo concordou assistir em massa a uma reunião, cujo tema era estabelecer um critério, para o local marcada para as 7:00 p.m. a 2 de Março em Lyndhurst.

O presente critério que se aplicou ao local não considera quantas pessoas poderiam ser feridas num acidente. Os residentes do Ironbound disseram à NJDEP, há seis meses, que o critério não era suficientemente forte para proteger a saúde do público mas foram ignorados. Os novos regulamentos são ainda mais tolerantes.

Estudos do Departamento de Saúde mostram que o público do Ironbound é forçado a respirar ar contaminado por níveis de químicos tóxicos mais elevados que o público das outras áreas de New Jersey. O resultado é que o cancro e muitos outros problemas de saúde são piores ao nosso bairro e os químicos estão a aparecer no sangue das pessoas.

"Penso que se protegem as áreas onde vivem os ricos tentando fazer-nos sofrer," disse o Sr. Cartwright.

Além da poluição tóxica do ar os residentes do Ironbound ficariam expostos



aos perigos de acidentes, fogos, e explosões. Uma evacuação rápida da população é muito mais difícil nas áreas mais densamente povoadas. É também mais difícil quando as pessoas são idosas, deficientes ou não falam a língua. Por esta razão é mais seguro localizar as lixeiras de produtos tóxicos em áreas onde vive pouca gente.

"É inacreditável. Temos apresentado estudos científicos e muitos outros factos e sugestões e somos simplesmente ignorados," diz Arnold Cohen. "Eles tem a responsabilidade legal de proteger a nossa segurança e saúde mas não o fazem."

Não haverá qualquer reunião acerca do critério da localização no Ironbound apesar deste bairro ser o o sítio mais afectado pelo lixo tóxico. A próxima reunião será em Lyndhurst onde nenhuma destas facilidades está planeada.

"Que tipo de protecção é esta?"

No dia 20 de Dezembro de 1982, cinco dias depois dos Residentes Para um Ironbound Saudável terem aparecido na Câmara com sacos plásticos cheios de ar poluído na sua área, o Departamento de Protecção do Meio Ambiente (DEP) ordinou a Resistol Hats que corrigissem as violações, origem da poluição.

A DEP pediu à Resistol planos mostrando a forma como iriam eleminar os problemas. Segundo fontes oficiais do DEP isto nunca foi feito porque a Resistol Hats diz não haver qualquer problema a corrigir.

Contudo no dia 14 de Janeiro os residentes desta zona notaram outra vez cheiros ofensivos e quando chamaram para protestar ninguém atendeu. Duas semanas mais tarde no dia 2 de Fevereiro os residentes mais uma vez foram incomodados por estes cheiros. Desta vez foi avisado o supervisor do Control de Poluição da Cidade. Segundo afirmações dum residente, "Quando ele foi avisado chamou para a companhia perguntando se havia algum problema. Ficou convencido quando a Resistol afirmou não haver qualquer problema. Ele não mandou um inspector senão 6 dias mais tarde. Que tipo de protecção é esta?"

Nesse mesmo dia o DEP depois de avisado mandou imediatamente um inspector que anotou o mau cheiro como uma violação. Uma semana mais tarde o DEP exigia que a Resistol tirasse licenças para poder operar. Os residentes souberam que as decisões, sobre as licenças assim como qual o equipamento que precisa de control anti-poluição, serão tomadas à porta fechada.

Os Residentes Para Um Ironbound Saudável têm conseguido algum sucesso durante os últimos 3 meses, o forçarem ambos a cidade e o estado a fazerem algo para corrigir o problema criado pela Resistol Hats. Durante este período a Resistol Hats nunca submeteu às entidades devidas uma explicação por escrito das medidas tomadas para corrigir a poluição do ar por esta fábrica. Isto leva os residentes a julgar que quando não há cheiros é porque a Resistol está num período de baixa produção e que quando vier o calor os problemas voltarão a surgir mais frequentemente.

Sem pressão da comunidade sobre o Departamento e Enforçamento dos Códigos da Cidade poderá ser alegado que os problemas foram corrigidos quando em realidade ainda existem. "A vizinhança tem de se manter envolvida senão as violações continuarão pois acordos serão feitos às escondidas o que não irá resolver os problemas que tanto tem afectado as nossas vidas," disse-nos um membro da comissão.

As pessoas podem queixar-se através dos telefones:

Code Enforcement - 733-6471

Air Pollution - 733-6505

DEP, Newark - 648-2075

Councilman Martinez - 733-3665

Os Residentes Para um Ironbound Saudável continuarão a reunir-se e a planejar como eleminar o problema da Resistol Hats. Para mais informação é chamar Betty Cifrodella, 465-9542 ou Dorothea Volz, 589-8492.

N.B. - Este grupo teve conhecimento de que outra companhia de químicas Anhydrides & Chemicals Co., que localizar-se perto das ruas Amsterdam e Margarita Sts.

Outro Sítio Tóxico?

Outro sítio tóxico está em planeamento para o Ironbound.

"Nem sequer 2 meses têm passado desde a grande explosão e fogo da companhia Texaco e, agora outra companhia quer trazer anualmente 3 milhões de galões de petróleo contaminado para a nossa área," disse Arnold Cohen da Comité Contra Lixos Tóxicos (Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes). Esta companhia irá guardar mais de 200,000 galões de lixos tóxicos em 14 tanques.

O Departamento de Protecção Ambiental de New Jersey (NJDEP) não está a prestar nenhuma atenção à lei "Hazardous Waste Siting Act (S-1300). Ao contrário está a puxar o aceitamento da companhia. Os regulamentos sobre a localização das companhias de lixos tóxicos ainda não estão aprovados. Outras partes da lei também estão a ser desprezadas. "Tratamos de ensinar os nossos filhos a respeitar a lei mas quando uma corporação grande prefere desprezar uma lei o governo os deixa fazer," disse o Sr. Cohen.

"Parece que eles querem trazer todos os lixos tóxicos do estado ao Ironbound. Esta é a quarta companhia proposta e todos serão construídos no nosso bairro," explicou Bob Cartwright. As outras companhias propostas são: At Sea, SCA e McKesson.

Una reunião pública vai ser no dia 9 de Março às 7:30 no lugar Newark City Council Chambers. Para mais informação chame a 344-7210 ou 589-4668.

Reunião Importante Ajuda Proteger As Nossas Casas & As Nossas Crianças

Na quarta-feira, dia 2 de Março, vai haver uma importante reunião pública para estabelecer os regulamentos para a construção de novas facilidades para lixos tóxicos aqui na nossa área. Esta reunião decidirá se a companhia At Sea Incineration, e outras companhias semelhantes, poderão construir as suas novas facilidades aqui no Ironbound. É de extrema importância que muitas pessoas assistam à esta reunião para que o DEP (Departamento de Protecção Ambiental) verifique a nossa oposição à construção destas facilidades. É imprecindível que o Estado se informe que não queremos sujar mais os nossos ares com fumos venenosos que causam cancro e doenças de coração, pulmões, cérebro e pele. Requeremos manter a nossa saúde e saúde dos nossos filhos.

2 de Março 7:30- 10 PM
Hackensack Meadowlands Environmental Center, Lyndhurst
Haverá transportação grávida. Chamem à 589-4668 para mais informações. Reuniremos às 6:30 no lugar de estacionamento do Pathmark, esquina de Niagara e Ferry.

A Dicisão Sobre A Pescina

Mesmo com o frio destes meses de inverno, a Comição Para Abrir a Pescina da Wilson Ave., continua para que se façam obras e abrir a pescina ao povo.

Depois de varias tentativas de acção como petições a cidade decidiu não incluir essas despesas no orçamento da cidade de 1983. O Mayor era incluir e entroudizir essa despesa ao consul da cidade. Era haver uma reunião publica e tera de ser aprovado ate Abril 1.

Um oficial da cidade disse que esse dinheiro para tais reparações esta incluido nas despesas da cidade. A Comição recebeu as notícias com alegria e continua a fazer pressão ate a completa dicissão. A Comição pede aos residentes igrejas, e comercios que se juntem e era ter uma conferencia com Elton Hill, administrador dos negócios da cidade.

O nosso grupo continua a recorrer petições com as assinaturas para que a nossa pescina seja arranjada. Se quer os ajudar chame 344-7208.

Começão Classes Música & Dança

A Escola de Artes da Comunidade de Newark (Newark School For The Arts) em conjunto com o Ironbound Community Corporation oferece a preços baixos lições de musica e dança. Classes de piano, guitarra, violino, jazz, voz e dance e ensinado por profecionais e esta aberto a residentes de todas as idades. Algumas bolsas de estudo serão distribuidas.

A Escola de Artes de Newark foi fundada em 1968 por dois professores de Newark para poder trazer instrução em arte na comunidade. A escola oferece musica, dance, drama, e instruções em visual arte a 1500 estudantes.

As classes de musica e dança são aos sábados na Ironbound Childrens' Center em 317 Elm St. As horas são das 9:00 A.M. até 3:00 P.M. Se esta enterecado chame Newark School of the Arts, 642-0133 ó Diane Davis, Ironbound Diretor, 668-0262. Pode ter mais infoormações se vezitar a escola nos sábados.



Os voluntarios as quais deram o seu tempo e energia: (de esquerda a direita, atras) Luis Fields, Phillip Sweeper, Clifford Reynolds, Chester McCray; (na frente) Dot Johnson, Margaret Busch, Robert Corum and Bertha McCray.

Pessoas As Quais Fazem Com Que Aconteçam Coisas Boas

A Corporação da Comunidade do Ironbound está operando programas com sucesso para pessoas da 3^a idade, educação para adultos, seleccionando e preavendo diferentes casos de saúde para as crianças, um escritório de referencias, um centro de supervisão para crianças e uma escola elementar dirigida pelos pais. A grande parte do sucesso destes programas, é o tempo e a energia dados pelos residentes do Ironbound, os quais servem voluntários, para ajudarem, num ou outro caso.

A seguir nas poucas imissões da Voz do Ironbound, nós iremos inúmerar algumas daquelas pessoas que dão o seu tempo e energia para cada um dos nossos programas - as pessoas, as quais fazem com que as coisas aconteçam!

Cada manhã, à cerca de 2 anos que o Sr. Luis Fields, o condutor, toma Dottie Johnson, do Programa das pessoas da 3^a idade do Ironbound, e, conduz para Clifford Street, para adquirir as refeições quentes. Então é quando começam eles na sua rotina.

Primeiro, param em certas casas em Marne, Komorn e em outras ruas. Dottie, traz as refeições para a porta de cada

pessoa. Depois eles conduzem para Hyatt Court, onde o Sr. Phillip Sweeper e o Sr. Clifford Reynolds, tomam turnos abrindo o quarto dourado para encontrá-los e ajudar a dar as refeições a cada pessoa.

Na última paragem, nas casas de FDR, Bertha, Chester McCray e Margaret Busch verificam para que as refeições sejam distribuídas.

O programa das refeições sobre as rodas, começaram porque grupos da 3^a idade, em FDR e em Hyatt Court, reuniram-se e falando em 1979, àcerca do que era necessário na comunidade, verificaram que muitas pessoas necessitavam refeições quentes e então, decidiram fazer com que isso se realizasse. Reddi Shoulders, Presidente do grupo de pessoas da 3^a idade do Hyatt Court e a Sra. Corinne Williams, ex-presidente do FDR, cedo foram a parte daquelas discussões. Para os seus encontros, grupos de pessoas da 3^a idade continuam contribuindo para o uso daqueles lugares para as refeições quentes.

Como o programa cresceu, assim também cresceu o número de voluntários que têm dado o seu tempo e energia, incluindo o Sr. Fenner, o Sr. Strickland do Hyatt Court e o Sr. Robert Corum e o nosso novo condutor, Minerva Bvnum. de FDR.

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7. Curvatura da coluna
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9. Desordens dos nervos

* A chiropractic esta coberta pelo Medicaid, Medicare, pela Compensação dos Trabalhadores, acidentes de automóveis e a maior parte particular

Grupos En Contra De "Vacancy Decontrol"

El Metro Team del Ministerio Ecuménico Metropolitano, la Asociación Ecuménica de Ironbound y la Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound han pasado resoluciones en contra de "vacancy decontrol" en Newark.

La ley de **vacancy decontrol** significa que cuando un inquilino se traslada de vivienda, el propietario o dueño del apartamento puede incrementar la renta tan alta como él lo desee, sin ningún límite. En ciudades en las que esta ley se ha implementado, la renta se ha duplicado. Los inquilinos han sido forzados a trasladarse a otro lugar por que los propietarios de apartamentos quieren elevar la renta.

Grandes propietarios de casas han estado diciendo que ellos no pueden mantener sus edificios por que están perdiendo mucho dinero. Si los propietarios están perdiendo dinero como dicen, entonces pueden ir a la Junta de Control sobre la renta y presentar sus libros y records financieros y conseguir así un incremento, pero en solo un año, menos del 1% de los propietarios lo hizo.

Los grandes propietarios tienen asociaciones nacionales y a lo ancho del Estado. Ellos contratan consejeros para que estos traten con oficiales locales y así pasar las leyes que estos deseen. Por ejemplo, Peter Smith, quien trabaja como asesor de impuestos en Irvington, ha trabajado para un grupo de propietarios. Mr. Smith, habló ante miembros del Consejo de la Ciudad de Newark en favor de la ley de control de la renta sobre los apartamentos vacíos, diciendo que esta no causó ningún problema en Irvington. Pero John Donahue de la organización de inquilinos de Irvington dijo una historia diferente. El dice que "vacancy decontrol" ha desatado un desalojo masivo de los inquilinos por los propietarios tratando de forzarlos a ellos a trasladarse de vivienda. En Caldwell, donde "vacancy decontrol" fue aprobada, la renta se incrementó el doble.

Grandes propietarios no pagan intereses, pero ellos quieren más dinero, así que ellos están haciendo lo que puedan por conseguirlo a nivel nacional, estatal y

local para debilitar o destruir el control sobre la renta. Ellos dicen que el control sobre la renta es el causante de edificios abandonados. La verdad es que muchos edificios en Newark fueron abandonados antes de la ley sobre control de la renta en 1973 fue aprobada. Otras ciudades del tamaño de Newark, las cuales no tienen control sobre la renta tienen edificios abandonados. El hecho es que el ingreso sobre la renta no puede ser la razón por la cual un propietario adquiere un edificio. El tal vez puede estar usando el objeto de que le disminuyan los impuestos. En ese caso, el ingreso que el colecta de renta es solo una pequeña parte de sus ganancias y él no puede tener interés en mantener los edificios en marcha o continuar colectando la renta. Si la ciudad entonces cierra los edificios, el mismo propietario deja deteriorar los edificios y usando diferente nombre de un Real Estate compañía puede conseguir de nuevo otra vez ese edificio. El punto es, que la ciudad está ahora hablando acerca de que los propietarios de edificios que abandonaron a estos, serán recompensados cuando estos los compren de nuevo por la cantidad de \$1.00. Al mismo tiempo, un grupo de inquilinos al igual que la Asociación de Inquilinos del 30 Walnut St., quienes han estado administrando su edificio sucesivamente por muchos años y que les gustaría ser los dueños de este, no han tenido ninguna cooperación de la ciudad en lograr su objetivo.

La Coalición Para Salvar El Control Sobre la Renta está trabajando para detener "vacancy decontrol" en la ciudad de Newark y mantener así la renta baja. Nosotros estamos interesados en hablar ante cualquier grupo - iglesia, escuela o asociación de inquilinos acerca de esto y conseguir más grupos para pasar la resolución en contra de "vacancy decontrol". Dijo un portavoz del grupo, "Es tiempo que los inquilinos de esta ciudad se hagan escuchar por el consejo de la ciudad. Ya es suficiente!"

Para más información, llamar a Richard a la Coalición del Vecindario de Newark, al tel. 643-7711.

Los Residentes Se Ponen De Acuerdo Para Tomar Acción

"No tienen derecho a convertir nuestro vecindario en un lugar de tirar desperdicios tóxicos. Estas facilidades son muy peligrosas. Hemos tenido 2 explosiones mayores en 4 meses, y ya esas 2 son bastante."

El que hablaba era Bob Cartwright, uno de los más de 100 residentes de Ironbound que asistieron a la reunión del 25 de enero de la Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes.

El Comité invitó a Harris Gould, un abogado local, para explicarle a la gente lo que deben de hacer para que Texaco les pague los daños sufridos por la explosión que hubo recientemente.

En el resto de la reunión fué discutido las formas de evitar que llegen facilidades de desperdicios tóxicos al área de Ironbound. La gente quedaron de acuerdo unirse para una audiencia pública para tomar regulaciones determinadas sobre este asunto, en Marzo 2, a las 7:00 de la noche en Lyndhurst.

Corrientemente las regulaciones no

Otro Paraje Tóxico?

Otra facilidad de desperdicios tóxicos está siendo planeada para Ironbound.

"Esto ha sido en menos de 2 meses desde la explosión y el fuego de la compañía Texaco y todavía, otra compañía quiere traer 3 millones de galones de aceite contaminado dentro de un año para nuestra área," dijo Arnold Cohen del Comité Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos de Ironbound. Esta facilidad podría almacenar más de 200,000 galones de desperdicios peligrosos en 14 tanques.

El Departamento de Protección para el Medio Ambiente en New Jersey (NJDEP) está pasando por alto el Acta de Desperdicios Peligrosos (S-1300) y está en cambio precipitando la aprobación de ésta facilidad. Regulaciones respecto al lugar donde no deben estar estas plantas tóxicas no han sido aprobadas. Otras partes de la ley han sido también ignoradas. "Nosotros tratamos de enseñar a nuestros niños respecto a ésta ley, pero cuando una corporación quiere ignorar ésta ley, el gobierno se lo permite," dijo Mr. Cohen.

"Esto parece como si ellos quisieran traer a Ironbound todos los desperdicios tóxicos del estado. Ésta es la cuarta facilidad propuesta y todos ellos han estado en nuestro vecindario," dijo Bob Cartwright. Las otras facilidades tóxicas propuestas para Ironbound incluyen: At Sea Incineration, SCA, y McKesson.

Una audiencia pública se llevará a efecto en Marzo 9, en el Consilio de Chambers de la Ciudad de Newark a las 7:30. Para más información o transporte llamar al 344-7210 o 589-4668.



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considera cuanta gente sufrirían daños por accidentes. Residentes de Ironbound le dijeron al NJ DEP seis meses atrás que la criterio no eran lo bastante fuerte como para proteger la salud de la gente, pero fueron ignorados. Las nuevas regulaciones aún más débiles.

Estudios de salud muestran que la gente en Ironbound están expuestas a respirar un aire contaminado por un alto nivel de químicas tóxicas que en otro lugar en New Jersey. El resultado es que el cáncer y muchas otras problemas de salud son peores en este vecindario y hasta las químicas salen en los exámenes de la sangre de la gente.

"Yo pienso que ellos están protegiendo los áreas donde viven la gente rica, y nos hacen sufrir más a nosotros," dice el Sr. Cartwright.

Además de las tóxicas en la polución del aire los residentes de Ironbound están expuestos en los peligros de accidentes, fuegos y explosiones.

La Decision Sobre La Piscina

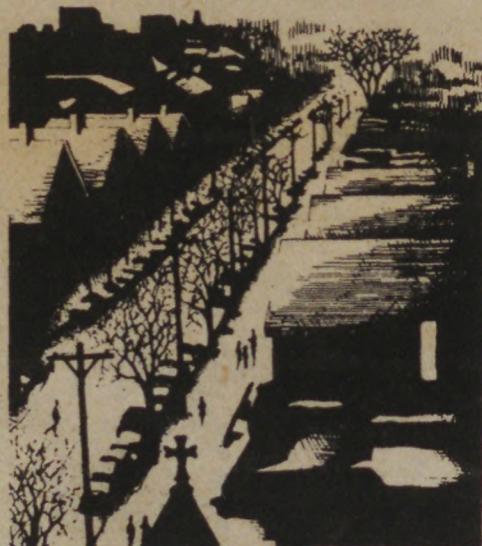
A pesar de estos meses invernales la comision encargada de la aertura de la piscina de Wilson Ave. esta trabajando para conseguir que la ciudad repare y reabra la piscina al uso publico.

Despues de muchas y bien sucedidas actos de la comunidad, tales como peticiones, visita al edificio etc., la Ciudad esta decidiendo si debe o no incluir en el presupuesto de 1983 el dinero para la reparación de la piscina. El Alcalde sumitira el plan del presupuesto a los Consejales. Los Consejales entonces se reuniran en una sección plenaria, y deberan aprovar el presupuesto antes del 1 de Abril.

Un oficial de la ciudad dijo a la comision que el dinero para la reparación de la piscina talvez sea incluido en el presupuesto. La comision recibio con alegría la noticia, mas planea mantener la presión hasta que la decisión final sea hecha y el dinero para la reparación sea definitivo.

La comision constituida por residentes de la comunidad, representantes de la iglesias y del comercio, está a planear reunirse con Elton Hill Administrador de los asuntos de la ciudad para discutir el asunto.

El grupo aun esta a colectar firmas en peticiones para conseguir la piscina reparada para el uso publico. Si usted quiere ayudar puede llamar al telefono 344-7210.



Clases de Musica y Baile Comienzan

La Escuela de Comunidad de los Artes de Newark se ha unido con la Corporación de Comunidad del Ironbound para ofrecer a bajo costo lecciones en musica y instrucción de baile en Ironbound. Clases en piano, guitarra, violin, tambores, voz y baile son enseñados por el grupo de miembros profesionales y estan abiertos a residentes de todas edades.

La Escuela de los Artes de Newark (Newark School of the Arts) fue fundada en 1968 por dos maestras de escuela de Newark para traer oportunidades de instrucción de artes a la comunidad. La escuela ofrece musica, baile, drama y instrucción de artes visuales a 1500 estudiantes anualmente.

Las clases de musica y baile del Ironbound son dadas cada Sabado en el Centro de Niños de Ironbound, 317 Elm St. Las horas son de 9:00 AM a 3:00 PM. Si usted esta interesado, usted puede llamar a Newark School of the Arts al 642-0133 o Diane Davis, Directora del Ironbound al 668-0262. Tambien puede tener mas información visitando el Centro cualquier sabado.



Algunos voluntarios son: (de la izquierda a la derecha, detrás) Luis Fields, Phillip Sweeper, Clifford Reynolds, Chester McCray; (enfrente) Dot Johnson, Margaret Busch, Robert Corum, and Bertha McCray.

Gente Que Hacen Posible Que Cosas Buenas Sucidan

La Corporación de Comunidad de Ironbound está llevando a cabo, un magnifico programa para los ancianos, enseñanza para los adultos, cheques de salud para los niños, oficina de referencias, escuela elemental auspiciada por los padres y centro de dia para cuidar niños. Gran parte de el exito de estos programas se debe al tiempo y la energia de los residentes de Ironbound que voluntariamente han ayudado en una que en otra forma.

Cada mañana en los ultimos dos años, Mr. Luis Fields, el chofer, recoge a Dottie Johnson, desde el Ironbound Senior Citizen Program, y lo lleva hasta la calle Clifford a recoger comidas calientes.

Luego empiezan sus tareas. La primera parada, la hacen en algunas casas en Marne, Komorn, y otras calles. Dottie trae las comidas calientes a la puerta de cada persona. Entonces, manejan hasta Hyatt Court, donde Mr. Phillip Sweeper y Mr. Clifford Reynolds, cogen turno abriendo El Golden Age Room, para reunirse con ellos y ayudarle a llevar las comidas a cada persona.

La ultima parada - FDR Homes, donde Bertha y Chester McCray y Margaret Busch aseguran que las comidas sean distribuidas.

Lluvia, nieve, frio o sol - nada para esta gente dedicada!

Segun el programa crecio, tambien el numero de voluntarios: otras personas que han dado su tiempo y energias incluye Mr. Fenner y Mr. Strickland de Hyatt Court y Mr. Robert Corum y nuestro nueva chofer, Minerva Bynum, de FDR.

El "Programa Comida En Ruedas" empezo porque grupos de ancianos de FDR y Hyatt Court empezaron a reunirse y hablar en 1979 acerca de las necesidades de la comunidad. Ellos se dieron cuenta que muchas personas necesitaban comidas caliente, y decidieron hacerlo posible. Reddi Shoulders, presidente del grupo de

ancianos de Hyatt Court y Mrs. Corrine Williams, pasada presidente en FDR, fueron partidarios en aquellas discusiones tempranas. Los grupos de ancianos aun contribullen el uso de sus cuartos de reuniones como puntos de llevar las comidas caliente.

Hay muchisimas cosas que ha gente en nuestros barrios aun necesitam. El Programa Comida en Ruedas es un buen ejemplo de lo que la gente puede lograr cuando se unen a trabajan unidos!

Reunión Importante

El miercoles, 2 de Marzo, se llevará a cabo una importante reunión para establecer regulaciones nuevas para ayudar y facilitar los problemas de limpieza de toxicos. Esta reunión decidira si la compañía At Sea Incineration y otras compañias semejantes, puedan construir sus nuevas facilidades en esta comunidad. Es muy importante que el DEP vea bastante gente alla. El estado tiene que saber que esta comunidad no quiere sufrir más. New Jersey es el estado más peligroso por los toxicos.

Marzo 2 7:30 - 10 P.M.
Hackensack Meadowlands Environmental Center,
Lyndhurst, N.J.

Nosotros estaremos proveeremos transportación. Para la guagua deben de llamar al 589-4668. Nos reuniremos en el parqueo de Pathmark, entre Niagara St. & Ferry St. a las 6:30.

Marmoi Fish Market
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Americo D. Vieira, proprietor

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every weekend.
459 Ferry St. 344-2662

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Jobs With Peace Week

April 10 - 16

A week of activities about the skyrocketing military budget & what it costs us in jobs and social service programs. Call 344-7210 for more information.

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